



**Rural District Council of
Cockermouth**



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Public Health Inspector

for the year

1971

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**To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to give my sixth annual report to the Cockermouth Rural District Council.

My appointment is a combined one, held also with the Cockermouth, Keswick and Maryport Urban Districts, and Workington Borough — thus covering the whole central and western part of the county, for whose Council I act also as the Western Area Medical Officer.

This report is prepared on the lines indicated in the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/71. The vital statistics are presented in detail in the report — they speak for themselves, requiring no further comment here apart from repeating that the birth rate and the actual number of births continues to move downwards, and the death rate and actual number of deaths continues to creep upwards. We have an ageing population, and this spells problems.

We must build more accommodation suitable for the elderly including at least two more groups of warden-supervised flatlets — one in the west in the Seaton/Broughton Moor area, and one in the east in the Braithwaite/Keswick area.

I am becoming increasingly concerned about the growing proliferation of illegal tipping, both of domestic refuse and industrial waste, in the district. At best this is an unsightly nuisance — at worst it is a very real danger to health. The law is by no means adequate to deal with this blight speedily and effectively — and the penalties are ludicrous; the very minimum sentence should involve a term

of imprisonment. However, I have long been of the opinion that the law of this country is more than a little crazy, and I think it may be some considerable time before sanity finally triumphs over greed, apathy and general thoughtlessness. In the meantime let us devoutly hope that within the foreseeable future either the new county council of Cumbria or the new district council will find the money to provide us all with a purpose-built refuse disposal and recycling plant — such things do exist (mainly in other countries) — and moreover they can actually make money.

I would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council and to the Council staff, especially members of the Health Department, for their help and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ANTONY HARGREAVES.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

A. HARGREAVES, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

R. E. DUNN, C.R.S.I.

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Institute as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

W. P. WALTON, C.R.S.A.S.

Certificates held:

Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland as

- (a) Public Health Inspector.
- (b) Inspector of Meats and other Foods.

Chief Clerk:

J. D. HINDE.

DESCRIPTION OF AREA

Registrar-General's estimate of resident population (mid-1971)	20,540
Number of inhabited houses according to rate book ...	7,368
Rateable value at 31st December, 1971	£707,766
Product of a Penny Rate (1-4-71—31-3-72)	£6,732

The Cockermouth Rural District covers an area of 161,312 acres or approximately 250 square miles. 4,700 acres of the district are covered by inland water.

The rural area covers the north west portion of the Lake District of Cumberland and is bounded on the north by Wigton Rural District, on the east by Penrith Rural District, on the south-west by Ennerdale Rural District and touches the County boundary at Dunmail Raise to the south.

The Borough of Workington adjoins the west and the Urban Districts at Maryport, Cockermouth and Keswick are surrounded by the Rural Area.

There are 32 parishes.

Generally speaking the eastern part of the district is mountainous and forms part of the Lake District National Park. Sheep farming is predominant and catering for holidaymakers forms a large local industry.

In the west of the district lies what was a coal mining area, and the villages there are more industrial in character. Various industries near the coast give employment to people in these villages. There is also a considerable amount of dairy farming and much good arable land forms the edge of the Solway Plain in the Crosby and Oughterside areas.

There are two short lengths of coastline between Workington and Maryport and between Maryport and the boundary of Wigton Rural District, the latter stretch being much used in summer by holidaymakers.

SECTION A

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of Rural District	252.05 square miles
Population (R.G's. estimate — mid 1971)	20,540
Density of population per square mile	81
Area Comparability Factors	Births 1.02, Deaths 1.09

BIRTHS:

Live Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	120	134	254
Illegitimate	7	8	15
Total	127	142	269
Rate per 1,000 population			13.1
Corrected rate			13.4
Illegitimate live births as % of total live births			5.6

Still Births

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	—	2	2
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	—	2	2
Rate per 1,000 live and still births			7.5

DEATHS:

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	3	2	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Total	3	2	5
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			18.6
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			17.7
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			—
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births)			11.2
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births)			11.2
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths)			18.5

LIVE BIRTHS

Year	M	Legitimate		Total	Illegitimate		Grand Total	Rate per	Rate per
		F			M	F		p'lation unc'ted	p'lation corrected
1967	150	152	302	8	6	14	316	14.9	15.2
1968	142	129	271	8	13	21	292	13.8	14.1
1969	140	140	280	12	8	20	300	14.2	14.5
1970	140	121	261	10	10	20	281	13.4	13.7
1971	120	134	254	7	8	15	269	13.1	13.4

INFANT

Year	Infant Deaths (under 1 year)						Infantile Mortality Rate		Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	
	Legitimate			Illegitimate			per 1,000 live births	per 1,000 legit. births	per 1,000 Illegit. births	Deaths-0-4 weeks per 1,000 live births
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
1967	—	3	3	1	—	1	12.7	9.9	71.4	3.5
1968	3	3	6	1	—	1	24.0	25.8	47.6	20.5
1969	2	3	5	1	—	1	20.0	17.9	50.0	13.3
1970	3	1	4	—	—	—	14.2	15.3	—	10.7
1971	3	2	5	—	—	—	18.6	19.7	—	11.2

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)	Nil		
	Males	Females	Total
Deaths at all ages ...	135	117	252
Death rate per 1,000 population	12.3		
Death rate per 1,000 population (corrected)	13.4		
Deaths from certain causes:			
	Males	Females	Total
Notifiable diseases ...	—	—	—
Cancer of the lung ...	8	4	12
Cancer of the uterus		—	—
Leukaemia	—	1	1
Motor vehic. accidents	3	—	3
Accidents in the home	2	1	3

Comparison of death rates with previous years:

Year	Males	Females	Total	Rate per 1,000 population uncorrected	Rate per 1,000 population corrected
1967	117	97	214	10.1	11.0
1968	130	118	248	11.7	12.8
1969	115	123	238	11.2	12.3
1970	119	124	243	11.6	12.6
1971	135	117	252	12.3	13.4

TABLE OF COMPARATIVE RATES (uncorrected)

BIRTH RATE:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
England and Wales	17.2	16.9	16.2	16.0	16.0
County of Cumberland ..	16.0	15.1	15.2	14.6	15.1
Rural Dists. of Cumb.	15.3	14.6	15.1	14.1	14.6
Cockermouth Rural	14.9	13.8	14.2	13.4	13.1

DEATH RATE:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
England and Wales	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6
County of Cumberland ...	11.3	12.4	12.2	12.2	12.5
Rural Dists. of Cumb. ...	11.3	12.1	12.0	12.1	12.6
Cockermouth Rural	10.1	11.7	11.2	11.6	12.3

INFANTILE MORTALITY:

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
England and Wales	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
County of Cumberland ...	16.9	19.4	18.8	18.2	19.6
Rural Dists. of Cumb.	17.4	21.4	21.7	20.8	24.2
Cockermouth Rural	12.7	24.0	20.0	14.2	18.6

The full tables of vital statistics are set out on the pages following.

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate			Illegitimate			Grand Total	Rate per 1,000 of population	Rate per 1,000 live and still births	Total Births
M	F	Total	M	F	Total				
5	3	8	—	—	—	8	0.38	25	324
2	—	2	—	—	—	2	0.09	7	299
3	2	5	—	—	—	5	0.24	16.4	305
3	—	3	—	1	1	4	0.19	14.0	285
—	2	2	—	—	—	2	0.10	7.5	271

DEATHS

Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths 0-1 wk per 1,000 live births	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate Stillbirths plus deaths 0-1 wk. per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Illegitimate births as a percentage of all live births	MATERNAL DEATHS		Rate per 1,000 total births
			Excluding Abortion Deaths	Including Abortion Deaths	
3.5	27.8	4.4	—	—	—
20.5	27.0	7.2	—	—	—
6.7	23.0	6.7	—	—	—
10.7	24.6	7.1	—	—	—
11.2	18.5	5.6	—	—	—

CAUSES OF DEATH

				Total all ages	
				m	f
B4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	...	...	—	—
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	...	...	—	—
B6(1)	Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	...	...	—	—
B6(2)	Other Tuberculosis	...	...	—	—
B11	Meningococcal Infection	...	...	—	1
B14	Measles	...	...	—	1
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	...	...	—	—
B19(1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	...	...	—	—
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	...	...	—	—
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	...	...	4	3
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	...	...	2	6
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	...	...	1	—
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	...	...	8	4
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	...	...	n/a	4
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	...	...	n/a	—
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	...	...	—	n/a
B19(10)	Leukaemia	...	...	—	1
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	...	...	7	6
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	...	...	—	—
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	...	...	3	2
B22	Avitaminoses, etc.	...	...	—	—
B46(1)	Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	...	...	—	—
B23	Anaemias	...	...	1	—
B46(2)	Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	...	...	—	—
B46(3)	Mental Disorders	...	...	1	—
B24	Meningitis	...	...	—	—
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	...	...	—	—
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	...	...	—	—
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	...	—	2
B27	Hypertensive Disease	...	...	2	3
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	...	...	48	35
B29	Other forms of Heart Disease	...	...	3	7
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	...	...	13	21
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	...	...	4	5
B31	Influenza	...	...	—	—
B32	Pneumonia	...	...	6	3
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	...	...	6	2
B33(2)	Asthma	...	...	—	—
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	2	3
B34	Peptic Ulcer	...	...	2	—
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	...	...	—	—
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	...	...	1	—
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	...	...	—	1
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	2	—
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	2	n/a
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	...	...	2	—
B46(10)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	...	...	—	—
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	...	...	—	2
B42	Congenital Anomalies	...	...	2	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	...	...	1	—
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	...	...	1	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	...	...	1	—
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	3	—
BE48	All Other Accidents	...	...	2	1
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	...	...	—	—
BE50	All Other External Causes	...	...	2	—
TOTAL (all causes)...				135	117

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths under 1 year of age showing causes

Cause of Death	under 1 week	1—2 weeks	3—4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1— 3 months	3— 6 months	6— 9 months	9—12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital anomalies	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	5	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5

SENILE DEATH RATE

Age at death	Males	Females	Total
65— 74	36	32	68
75 and over	53	55	108
Totals ...	89	87	176

The Senile Death Rate is 70% of total deaths.
(1970—69%).

DEATHS FROM CANCER

CANCER DEATH RATE: 2.25 per 1,000 population
(1970: 2.2 per 1,000 population)

Approximately 1 death in 5 was due to cancer.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

(a) **Staff**

The appointment of Dr. A. Hargreaves as Medical Officer of Health for the area commenced on the 1st September, 1966.

(b) **Laboratory Services**

All microbiological work is carried out in the Carlisle Laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service. I am most grateful to Dr. D. G. Davies, the Director of the Laboratory, for his help during the year.

(c) **Local Health Authority Services**

Medical services provided under Part III of the National Health Service Act are the responsibility of the Cumberland County Council. Information about these services, including Immunisation Services, a scheme for the screening of women for the prevention of cancer of the neck of the womb (cervical cytology), and assistance and advice in connection with Family Planning, may be obtained from the Area Health Office, Fieldside, Elizabeth Street, Workington.

Home Nursing and Maternity Services are now an integral part of the Family Doctor Service, together with the Health Visiting Service, and enquiries should accordingly be addressed to the appropriate Family Practice surgery.

The local clinics are at Harford House, Cockermouth, and at Bank Street, Keswick. The services are as follows:—

	Cockermouth	Keswick
D'pment Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
School Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Dental Clinic	By appointment	By appointment
Speech Therapy	By appointment	By appointment

The services include specialist advice on the assessment and correction of vision and hearing defects.

Immunisation procedures are carried out at the surgeries of the family doctors by appointment, all births in the county (and details of incoming children) being stored in the memory banks of a computer and the appointment automatically sent out directly to the parents on each occasion at the appropriate time: also at schools by special arrangement.

(d) **National Assistance Acts**

No enforcement action was taken during the year to secure proper care and attention for the elderly and chronic sick.

SECTION C

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A report by the Chief Public Health Inspector on the work of the year will be found immediately following this report.

SECTION D

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER COMMUNICABLE AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The total number of communicable diseases notified in 1971 was 72 (136 in 1970). Of these 54 were measles.

Details are given on the next page.

CASES ON THE TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER:

	Males	Females	Total
Pumonary	52	42	94
Non-pulmonary ...	9	13	22
Total	61	55	116

INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS— AGE AND SEX

	Age Distribution												
	Total Cases	M	F	Rate per 1,000 pop.	under 1	1— 2 yrs.	3— 4 yrs.	5— 9 yrs.	10—14 yrs.	15—24 yrs.	25—44 yrs.	45—64 yrs.	over 65
Scarlet Fever	5	2	3	.20	—	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	1	.08	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Non-paralytic Poliomyelitis	—												
Measles	54	31	23	2.1	3	13	17	18	3	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—												
Acute Pneumonia	—												
Dysentery	—												
Smallpox	—												
Infective Encephalitis	—												
Post-infectious Encephalitis	—												
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	—												
Paratyphoid Fever	—												
Erysipelas	—												
Meningococcal infection	1	1	—	.04	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—												
Food Poisoning	2	1	1	.08	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—												
Respiratory Tuberculosis	2	2	—	.08	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Tuberculosis of C.N.S.	—												
Other forms of Tuberculosis	—												
Infective Jaundice	6	3	3	.24	—	—	1	2	1	2	—	—	—
TOTALS	72	41	31	2.8	4	13	21	23	5	4	—	2	

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

As a result of the computer programming of vaccination and immunization it is now no longer possible to give you a statistical breakdown for the district area, the figures being arranged according to family Doctor practices. I am, therefore, obliged to the County Medical Officer for his report on the situation in the County as a whole.

The County Council's scheme for vaccination and immunisation against the major preventable infections has, over the years, undergone repeated adjustment and modification as new immunising agents became available and expert advice varied on techniques and schedules. Throughout, however, two things remained fairly constant, viz. reliance upon community health education, mainly through nurses and doctors, to ensure maximum uptake by parents; and the advantage regularly taken in schools of the "captive" school child to reinforce certain protections, always, of course, with parental consent and co-operation. The former feature, the splendid painstaking work of field staff in stimulating parents, has now been greatly reinforced by the computer-activated individual call-up by appointment; while the latter feature will soon disappear as children have protection reinforced immediately **before** school entry, and carried out by the family doctor and his team.

The calculation of the child population's immunity state at any point in time involved a rather complex procedure assessing the proportions completely up to date in their protection schedule. While this is still possible and of significance, it is now possible to produce a more accurate index of the protection state of specific year groups of children because the computer-stored records can provide this very quickly and precisely.

Cumberland's scheme based on computer-stored records and call-up by appointment to family doctors began with children born on 1st January, 1969, and it is now possible

to confirm that the proportion of children born in that year who are at present fully protected according to current vaccination schedules stands at 91%. This is the real vindication of all the administrative and technical work which has gone into this scheme. Previously the "immunity index", calculated as mentioned above purely on numbers of protections given in year groups rather than on personal particulars of each individual child, remained obstinately around the 75% mark. This represented also the national average for the main infections such as diphtheria and poliomyelitis. It was always possible, of course, that the older "immunity index" was something of an underestimate of the true protection state which may well in reality have been nearer the 80% figure. This is because the arrangements for collecting records of protection given was always of limited efficiency to the extent to which some doctors did not regularly submit records. Such a deficiency can occur only very rarely in the computer operated scheme due to the checks and monitoring which are in-built. Nonetheless, the overall improvement demonstrated in the case of children born in 1969 is most gratifying, and although the final result for primary protection of all 1970 births is not yet available the indications are towards a similar result to that achieved for children born in 1969.

The schedule of vaccinations and immunisations currently advised is set out below and is adjusted in detail to allow of completion of primary protection against diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, poliomyelitis and measles, plus the "school entrant" reinforcement of diphtheria and tetanus and poliomyelitis **before** a child starts school. The only subsequent reinforcement is of diphtheria and tetanus before school leaving and this too in due course will be by appointment with the family doctor. Thus after 1974 when children born in 1969 reach school entry age there will be few immunisations carried out in schools other than B.C.G. protection against tuberculosis. The final pattern of protection against rubella (German measles) is not clear but at some stage it will no doubt be woven into a consolidated schedule of protections. Meantime, it is advised and provided for girls in the thirteen year age group.

Schedule of Vaccination and Immunisation Procedures

6 months	Diph./Tet./Pert. and Oral Polio.
8 months	Diph./Tet./Pert. and Oral Polio.
15 months	Diph./Tet./Pert. and Oral Polio.
15 months	Measles.
4 years 6 months	Diph./Tet. and Oral Polio.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Pertussis and Poliomyelitis

I show below the tables which have annually been shown of the actual numbers of protective procedures undertaken during 1971, the figures in brackets relating to 1970:—

Diphtheria Immunisation

The numbers of children immunised during the year were as follows:—

Primary Courses — pre-school children ...	2,597	(2,035)
Primary Courses — school children ...	192	(353)
Reinforcing injections—pre-school children	57	(890)
Reinforcing injections — school children ...	2,678	(2,763)

Tetanus Immunisation

During 1971 the following numbers of children were immunised:—

Primary Courses — pre-school children ...	2,598	(2,033)
Primary Courses — school children ...	204	(372)
Reinforcing injections—pre-school children	67	(902)
Reinforcing injections — school children ...	3,304	(3,863)

Whooping Cough Immunisation

The numbers of children immunised in 1971 were as follows:—

Primary Courses — pre-school children ...	2,590	(2,028)
Primary Courses — school children ...	33	(24)
Reinforcing injections—pre-school children	46	(845)
Reinforcing injections — school children ...	333	(259)

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Primary Courses — pre-school children ...	2,644	(2,268)
Primary Courses — school children ...	274	(401)
Reinforcing injections—pre-school children	26	(161)
Reinforcing injections — school children ...	3,121	(3,561)

The reduction in the figures from 1970 for school reinforcing of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus protection is accounted for by the fact that the current schedule of vaccinations and immunisations no longer provides for a reinforcement dose at 10 years of age. The increase in the number of completed primary courses in pre-school children emphasises the efficiency of the computer call-up programme.

The figures are difficult to interpret in detail because of the complex changeover situation to the computer-activa-

ted appointment system, and comments on them are subject to the main facts mentioned above about the improved performance for whole year groups. This is reflected in these tables mainly in the improved figures for primary courses in pre-school children in respect of diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis and poliomyelitis. This is bound in turn to result in a corresponding reduction in school entrant children requiring primary course of protection.

Measles

All children reaching fifteen months of age are now offered measles protection as part of the overall scheme, and this is now forming the main element in community protection against this infection. In 1971, 2,814 children were protected of whom 2,137 were in the group given appointments through the computer. This, like the other primary courses, will come to represent almost a whole "year-group" of children. In addition measles vaccination will continue to be offered to children entering school who have neither previously had measles nor vaccination against it. Thus many missed in the early campaign can be brought in but it is still disturbing to record small outbreaks of measles in certain parts of the county among children who should have been protected since 1968. A recent inquiry into a group of these produced a variety of reasons for non-protection, some still harking back to a temporary suspension of vaccine in 1969, but mainly traceable to lack of parental diligence in spite of repeated reminders by health visitors and others.

Rubella

As indicated above rubella vaccination is now available to thirteen year old girls, and in 1971 2,234 vaccinations were carried out in the schools by school medical officers. It seems sensible to offer this important protection to girls when they enter secondary school and so in the current year area medical officers are offering protection to a double year group with a view to continuing the procedure in the first year in secondary school.

Tuberculosis

Once again B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis was offered during the year to 12—13 year old children, 3,186 children received a preliminary skin test and of these 162, i.e. 5.1%, were found positive. The remainder who represent the majority susceptible to tuberculosis infection were offered B.C.G. vaccination, a total of 2,858 being in fact so protected. 310 children had already had B.C.G. vaccination for some reason and 12 were already under the care of the chest clinic.

RAINFALL, IN INCHES, IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE DISTRICT DURING 1971

Observation Station:	Dale Head Hall, Thirlmere	Stainburn	Holmewood, Cockermouth
Observer:	R. L. Harrison. Esq., Eng. to Manchester Corporation Waterworks	West Cumb. Water Board	Public Health Department C.R.D.C.
Height of gauge above sea-level:	620'	300'	300'
January	8.4	1.0	0.89
February	6.9	2.9	2.75
March	5.3	3.5	2.47
April	2.2	0.7	0.49
May	3.9	2.2	1.82
June	4.0	2.6	2.26
July	4.6	3.1	3.54
August	8.2	5.9	4.92
September	1.7	2.3	2.27
October	9.5	4.5	3.30
November	8.2	4.2	3.18
December	4.1	1.8	1.28
Totals	67.0	34.7	29.17

AIR POLLUTION TESTING

The "control" air pollution testing station at Dean Moor continues to be operated by this department on behalf of the Department of Trade and Industry (ex-Ministry of Technology).

In connection with this testing a weather recording station is operated at Holmewood, Cockermouth, and in this connection I should like to thank Mr. G. Bell, the office caretaker, who has volunteered to take the necessary readings at weekends and holidays.

COCKERMOUTH RURAL DISTRICT



Land over 1000'

Land over 2250'



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the
Cockermouth Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My eighteenth Annual Report is, I fear, much delayed due to pressure of work — mainly due to preparation for Local Government re-organisation and to the vastly increased interest in improvement grants.

I seem to detect, in local government affairs, a reflection of the current “anti-establishment” cult, so well publicised in the media, and while it is but a pale reflection of the dislike of central government interference in the affairs of the individual (as witness the recent census) there is a much more questioning attitude on the part of the public as to why such and such is required or is not allowed.

I mention this non-critically, and, indeed, it is a more wholesome reaction than blind acceptance of whatever is decreed from above. Nevertheless, good or bad, it makes it so much more difficult to achieve the standards and practices which the law requires in environmental health.

My thanks, as always, to colleagues and Councillors for their friendship and help.

ROWLAND E. DUNN,

Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING 1971

NEW BUILDING

The following table shows the houses built in each post-war year:—

Year	Privately	Council	Year	Privately	Council
1946	17	30	1959	79	43
1947	24	108	1960	102	21
1948	16	154	1961	113	68
1949	11	88	1962	86	11
1950	5	110	1963	83	97
1951	20	54	1964	63	27
1952	20	64	1965	42	9
1953	19	70	1966	43	20
1954	35	82	1967	47	10
1955	26	74	1968	49	—
1956	20	18	1969	35	28
1957	30	30	1970	44	42
1958	26	56	1971	78	4

In addition to the new lettings, 52 casual vacancies were filled and 13 exchanges were approved.

The following is a summary of building schemes in hand:—

CHAPEL BROW

4 houses have been completed, occupying a site where 10 old terrace houses had been pulled down. Four tenants from the remaining old houses were re-housed in the new ones, leaving four other occupants who will, I am afraid, have to await rehousing until the Little Clifton houses are finished.

LITTLE CLIFTON

The building of 16 houses has now commenced.

SEATON

26 houses and 9 bungalows have been commenced in the Peatfield Road area.

DEARHAM

20 houses and 11 bungalows have been commenced in the Browside Road area.

BORROWDALE

Plans are being prepared for the re-development of the old school site where it is expected that 6 dwellings can be provided.

CAMERTON

A suitable site for bungalows was found, the owner was a willing seller, and the District Valuer was asked to negotiate purchase in June, 1971, though so far without result.

BROUGHTON

The District Valuer's negotiations for purchase of land at Broughton have not yet produced results.

WINSKALES

Two post-war houses at the National Coal Board Rescue Station, surplus to the requirements, were purchased by the Council with vacant possession.

It was intended that at least one of them could be offered to a key-worker at Lillyhall Estate. However, only one firm has approached the Council for help recently and on being offered one of these two houses, refused it as unsuitable.

Both houses are now let to persons from the Council's housing list.

The Council's experience with key-workers in new industries has been an unfortunate one. Out of six key-workers offered houses, only one has accepted the accommodation offered.

COMPLETIONS DURING 1971

The following table shows the number of houses completed in the various months of the year:—

Village	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Council	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Privately	22	1	—	1	—	17	1	—	—	19	17	—	78
Villages where houses were built during the year:							Villages where house building is in progress at the end of the year:						
N.E.H.A.:	Chapel Brow				4	N.E.H.A.:			Seaton				35
Privately:	Allerby				1				Dearham				31
	Applethwaite				1				Lt. Clifton				16
	Bassenthwaite				1	Privately:			Blindcrake				1
	Bothel				1				Braithwaite				3
	Braithwaite				2				Branthwaite				1
	Bridekirk				1				Bridekirk				1
	Broughton				8				Broughton				17
	Broughton Moor				5				Broughton Moor				4
	Camerton				1				Crosby				1
	Crosby				6				Dean				1
	Dean				1				Dearham				1
	Deanscales				1				Dovenby				2
	Dearham				1				Embleton				1
	Embleton				2				Lorton				1
	Greysouthen				1				Portinscale				3
	Little Clifton				2				Seaton				31
	Mockerkin				2				Ullock				1
	Newlands				1				Thornthwaite				1
	Oughterside				1				Winscales				1
	Papcastle				19				Wythop				1
	Pardshaw				1								
	Peel Wyke				1								
	Portinscale				2								
	Redmain				1								
	Seaton				12								
	Winscales				1								
	Wythop				2								

HOUSES OWNED BY THE COUNCIL

Pre-war	1921	Belle Vue	8	
	1937	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	4	
	1926	Broughton (Coldghyll Avenue)	12	
	1927	Great Clifton (Gatehead)	36	
	1936	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	12	
	1925	Prospect (Sea View)	12	
	1922	Seaton (Derwent Avenue)	28	
	1922	Seaton (Lowca Lane)	12	
		Total	124	
			<hr/>	124
Post-war	1957-8	Broughton Moor (Heatherfields)	66	
	1963	Papcastle (Castle Gardens)	16	
	1948	Seaton (Princess Ave. and Kings Ave.)	34	
	1950	Winscales (Rescue Station Cott.)	2	
		Total	118	
			<hr/>	118
Old houses bought and improved	1951	Furnace Row, Winscales	11	
	1956	Solway Mount, Crosby	2	
		Total	13	
			<hr/>	13
Total houses owned by the Council				255
			<hr/>	255

HOUSES OWNED BY THE N.E.H.A.

Pre-war	1938	Braithwaite (Croft Terrace)	6	
	1939	Broughton (Grange Avenue)	20	
	1938	Great Clifton (The Gavels)	28	
	1940	Seaton (Barncroft Avenue)	24	
War-time (flat roof)	1943	Broughton Moor (The Avenue)	32	
	1943	Dearham (Croft Crescent)	40	
	1944	Great Clifton (Bowflatts)	70	
	1942	Seaton (Barncroft Ave. and Kennedy Road)	50	
War-time (agricul- tural)	1944	Crosby (East End)	2	
	1944	Pardshaw (The Lea)	2	
	1944	Plumbland (Morningside)	2	
		Total	276	
			<hr/>	276
Post-war	1950	Allerby (Green End)	2	
	1950	Applethwaite (Raven Lane)	4	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Avenue)	6	
	1961	Bassenthwaite (The Green)	5	
	1949	Bassenthwaite (Lilac Cottages)	2	
	1948	Bassenthwaite (The Orchard)	6	
	1949	Blindcrake (The Oaks)	4	

1948	Bothel (The Croft)	12
1969	Braithwaite (Beechcroft)	10
1954	Braithwaite (Longcroft)	13
1952	Bridekirk (Springwell)	2
1950-53	Brigham (The Hill)	32
1948-53	Brigham (Hill Crescent)	20
1949-53	Broughton (Ghyllbank)	96
1963-67	Broughton (Kirklea)	77
1947	Broughton Moor (Moorfields)	32
1969	Broughton Moor (School Close)	14
1948	Camerton (Greenend)	2
1955	Camerton (Kirkland)	6
1948	Camerton (Meadow Croft)	4
1970-71	Chapel Brow	13
1959-61	Crosby (Parkside)	30
1946	Crosby (Suncroft)	30
1950	Crosscanonby (The Garth)	2
1948	Deanscales (The Hill)	6
1961-62	Dearham (Browside and Greenlands Roads)	24
1965	Dearham (Chapel Fold 2-18 Main Street)	9
1964-67	Dearham (69-91 Main Street)	12
1953	Dearham (Row Brow)	6
1947-49	Dearham (Towncroft)	78
1963	Gilcrux (The Forelands)	8
1950	Gilcrux (The Garth)	2
1954	Great Clifton (Clifton Lodge)	45
1955	Great Clifton (Greengarth)	68
1960	Great Clifton (Lowther Street)	4
1964-70	Great Clifton (Riverside)	69
1950	Great Clifton (Stoneycroft)	44
1951-58	Greysouthen (Went Meadows)	20
1954	Little Clifton (The Garth)	2
1947	Little Clifton (Valley View)	32
1953	Lorton (Broomcroft)	3
1956	Oughterside (Meadow Bank)	18
1949	Oughterside (School Terrace)	4
1949	Plumbland (The Muslins)	20
1952	Rosthwaite (Middlehow)	12
1958	Seaton (Brookside)	12
1947-66	Seaton (Hunters Drive area)	274
1952	Winscales (Meadowvale)	2
Total		1194
		— 1194
Total houses built and owned by the N.E.H.A.		1474
		— 1474

TOTAL HOUSES BELONGING TO THE N.E.H.A.
AND THE R.D. COUNCIL

1729

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

In June, 1971, the Department of the Environment suddenly announced that increased grants would (for a period of two years only) be available for improving houses, and that for the same period the central government would bear a larger proportion of the total cost than before.

Since that time the Health Department has done little else but attend to enquiries, prepare schedules of work, assess grants and fend off would-be applicants who are desperate to cash-in on the scheme, but who have difficulty in finding any improvement work which would attract grant aid.

Apart from these wilder proposals, however, much very useful improvement work is being done, and from July until the end of the year 90 grant applications were approved, compared with 51 in the same period of last year.

As will be seen from the table below, all records have been broken for both approvals and completions. It will also be noted that we encourage applicants to go for a complete renovation scheme with the aid of a Discretionary Grant wherever possible, rather than using the Standard Grant with its more limited scope.

Year	DISCRETIONARY GRANTS		STANDARD GRANTS	
	Approved	Completed	Approved	Completed
1950	2	—		
1951	5	2		
1952	11	8		
1953	8	5		
1954	20	14		
1955	33	23		
1956	32	38		
1957	32	20		
1958	42	45		
1959	54	42	9	—
1960	44	42	18	14
1961	62	51	12	14
1962	36	45	4	10
1963	50	44	12	5
1964	65	57	18	16
1965	54	49	9	15
1966	78	60	5	6
1967	45	68	5	3
1968	78	55	9	5
1969	67	64	3	2
1970	122	55	9	6
1971	148	121	9	8
Totals	1088	908	122	104

SLUM CLEARANCE

Perhaps the most satisfying slum clearance activity of the year resulted from the transfer from the National Coal Board to private ownership of The Nook, Great Broughton. Of the 25 houses on the site 11 had been formally "condemned" and the remainder were the subject of an undertaking not to re-let. The private company duly demolished and cleared away the "condemned" houses and improved to modern standards the other 14. Coupled with incidental road making and grassing of open spaces, this southern aspect site is now a credit to the village.

Demolition of 10 properties, also formerly in Coal Board ownership and part of a housing development at Chapel Brow, Bridgefoot, enabled the North Eastern Housing Association to erect a further four houses there, leaving four tenants still to be rehoused.

The Council completed the purchase of two derelict cottages at Saltpans, Allonby, and these are to be demolished. Two houses at Dearham were represented as unfit and undertakings were given, and another in the same village, previously the subject of a Closing Order, was demolished. In all, the Council re-housed 12 families from condemned properties.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

WATER SUPPLY

The public water supplies of this district are under the control of the West Cumberland Water Board and I must record my appreciation of the ready co-operation of the Board's staff in supplying information and assistance when asked for. Full details of schemes and work carried out are contained in the Board's Annual Report.

REFUSE COLLECTION

The refuse collection service continued (under the Council's Engineer and Surveyor) to provide a weekly collection service to virtually all the district.

It is estimated that 7,264 houses receive a weekly collection.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

During 1971 the public convenience at Buttermere was brought into use.

It was constructed by the Lake District Planning Board, but is maintained by this Council on an agency basis.

SEWERAGE

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor for the following summary:—

Sewer connection to the new housing estate at Dearham was completed.

A sludge tanker was purchased for use on the Council's works.

The Lillyhall main sewer was completed and the land reinstated.

A start was made on the Little Clifton and Bridgefoot disposal works.

A start was made on designing new works at Oughterside.

SUMMARY OF SANITARY

PARISH	Area in acres	Total houses	Estimate of population	Houses served by refuse collection
Above Derwent	14756	517	1533	517
Allerby, etc.	2382	193	535	193
Bassenthwaite	6915	159	491	153
Bewaldeth	2631	12	38	12
Blindbothel	4499	57	152	48
Blindcrake	6901	108	297	107
Borrowdale	16663	155	661	151
Bothel	3390	94	272	92
Bridekirk	4799	142	762	141
Brigham	1759	273	731	273
Broughton	1360	591	1428	591
Broughton Moor	1736	323	882	321
Buttermere	11231	44	244	41
Camerton	1402	69	176	69
Clifton, Great	997	502	1453	502
Clifton, Little	1080	176	382	176
Crosscanonby	2398	386	992	385
Dean	8527	275	750	269
Dearham	2149	590	1521	590
Embleton	3951	115	324	115
Gilcrux	2017	112	296	107
Greysouthen	1646	202	500	202
Lorton	5501	109	221	102
Loweswater	9411	71	192	65
Papcastle	1108	170	427	151
Plumbland	2568	150	408	146
St. Johns	19481	155	417	141
Seaton	2040	1361	3724	1361
Setmurthy	3298	46	132	40
Underskiddaw	8711	122	323	120
Winscales	2652	64	188	64
Wythop	3353	25	88	19
TOTALS	161312	7368	20540	7264

CIRCUMSTANCES OF DISTRICT

WATER SUPPLY					
Houses supplied from public mains	Estimate of population supplied by public mains	Houses connected to public sewer	Houses with private septic tanks	Houses without waterborne sanitation	PARISH
450	1360	368	143	6	Above Derwent
193	535	177	16	—	Allerby, etc.
119	327	54	101	4	Bassenthwaite
9	28	—	12	—	Bewaldeth
27	73	—	55	2	Blindbothel
106	290	84	23	1	Blindcrake
83	348	83	72	—	Borrowdale
90	263	84	9	1	Bothel
141	758	105	36	1	Bridekirk
273	731	214	59	—	Brigham
591	1428	581	10	—	Broughton
323	882	301	20	2	Broughton Moor
9	47	—	43	1	Buttermere
69	176	54	14	1	Camerton
502	1453	494	6	2	Clifton, Great
176	382	173	2	1	Clifton, Little
386	992	368	16	2	Crosscanonby
272	735	224	49	2	Dean
590	1521	550	38	2	Dearham
111	308	62	50	3	Embleton
112	296	86	26	—	Gilcrux
202	500	118	84	—	Greysouthen
83	131	80	25	4	Lorton
11	35	12	48	11	Loweswater
170	427	161	9	—	Papcastle
147	393	132	17	1	Plumbland
3	12	49	99	7	St. Johns
1360	3720	1340	19	2	Seaton
32	109	13	32	1	Setmurthy
88	230	81	40	1	Underskiddaw
59	172	29	32	3	Winscales
12	31	2	20	3	Wythop
<hr/>					
6799	18693	6079	1225	64	TOTALS
<hr/>					

PUBLIC SEWERAGE SCHEMES

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Above Derwent	517	Braithwaite	T	186
		Portinscale	T	148
		Thornthwaite	T	34
Allerby and Oughterside	193	Allerby	T	26
		Oughterside	T	143
		Westmoorend	T	8
Bassenthwaite	159	Bassenthwaite	T	54
Bewaldeth	12	—	—	—
Blindbothel	57	—	—	—
Blindcrake	108	Blindcrake	T	55
		Redmain	T	14
		Sunderland	T	15
Borrowdale	155	Grange	T	33
		Rosthwaite	T	37
		Stonethwaite	T	13
Bothel	94	Bothel	T	71
		Threapland	T	13
Bridekirk	142	Bridekirk	T	21
		Dovenby	T	36
		Tallantire	T	48
Brigham	273	Brigham	T	179
		Broughton Cross	T	35
Broughton	591	Broughton	T	538
		R.N.A.D.	T	43
Broughton Moor	323	Broughton Moor	T	264
		Sunnyslack	T	21
		R.N.A.D.	T	16
Buttermere	44	—	—	—
Camerton	69	Camerton	T	54
Clifton, Great	502	Crossbarrow	T	8
		Great Clifton	T	486
Clifton, Little	176	Little Clifton	T	173

PUBLIC SEWERAGE SCHEMES (continued)

Parish	Houses in Parish	Village Sewerage Schemes	Type of outfall	No. of houses sewered
Crosscanonby	386	Birkby	T	14
		Bullgill	T	8
		Crosby Villa	T	56
		Crosscanonby and Crosby	T	290
Dean	275	Branthwaite	T	44
		Dean	T	34
		Deanscales	T	29
		Eaglesfield	T	71
		Pardshaw	T	20
		Ullock	T	26
Dearham	590	Dearham	T	550
Embleton	115	Embleton	T	62
Gilcrux	112	Gilcrux	T	77
		Greengill	T	9
Greysouthen	202	Greysouthen	T	118
Lorton	109	Lorton	T	80
Loweswater	71	Mockerkin	T	12
Papcastle	170	Belle Vue	T	25
		Papcastle	T	136
Plumbland	150	Ellen Villa	T	9
		Plumbland	T	112
		Wardhall	T	11
St. John's	155	Threlkeld Quarry	T	49
Seaton	1361	Seaton	SO	1340
Setmurthy	46	Dubwath	T	13
Underskiddaw	122	Millbeck	)	81
		Applethwaite	) T	
		Thrushwood)	
Winscales	64	Furnace Row	)	29
		Winscales Ave.	) T	
Wythop	25	Wythop Mill	T	2
		(part of Embleton scheme)		

NOTE: "T"—Outfall to Treatment Works. "SO"—Outfall untreated to sea.

FOOD

MEAT

The suspension of slaughtering and the retirement of the proprietors of a slaughterhouse in Dearham in May, 1970, afforded some relief from routine meat inspection, but it was relatively short lived. In 1971 the premises were re-opened by a new occupier and the former routine was re-established.

Three slaughterhouses are now operative in the district and we are fortunate that only first class animals are dealt with. The table on the next page shows how many old cows are slaughtered in a year — usually none.

ICE CREAM

Sales of loose ice cream in the district are now limited to those made by vendors who come in from outside. The rest is sold wrapped. No problems have arisen.

OTHER FOODS

No foods, other than meat, were condemned.

BAKEHOUSES

The general purpose bakehouse at Gt. Clifton has continued in use but the three former bakehouses in Dearham have all fallen by the wayside.

“Swimming against the tide” of centralisation, as it were, one new bakehouse has been established in Broughton.

SUMMARY OF SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION FOR THE YEAR 1971

	Bullocks and Heifers	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	380	—	—	1297	220
Number inspected	380	—	—	1297	220
A. All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis:					
(1) Whole carcase condemned	1	—	—	2	—
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	13	—	—	—	2
(3) % affected with diseases other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	3.7%	—	—	0.2%	0.9%

B. Tuberculosis only:

(1) Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	5
(3) % affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	2.3%

C. Cysticercosis:

(1) Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—
(2) Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
(3) Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

The causes of condemnation were as follows:

BULLOCKS & HEIFERS

- 1 carcase—bruising and oedema
- 2 carcases—cysticercis bovis
- 11 livers—abscesses
- 1 liver—necrosis
- 1 liver—distomatosis
- 1 head—cysticercis bovis

SHEEP

- 2 lambs—bruising and wounds

PIGS

- 5 heads—tuberculosis
- 1 lb. belly-fat—abscesses
- 1 foreleg—arthritis

MILK

The Ministry of Agriculture Accredited Herd scheme for the production of brucella-free milk is gathering momentum, and many producer/retailers have now got their herds accredited and the majority of the remainder have enrolled in the scheme. Until such time as all of our milk producers have accredited herds, the local authority will still have its part to play in monitoring raw milk supplies.

During the last 12 months 100 samples of untreated milk and 8 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Carlisle, and we are indebted to Dr. Davies and his Staff for their help and support in this and other fields of sampling activity.

3% of the samples of untreated milk failed the Milk Ring Test, but none of them produced a positive culture for *Brucella Abortus*.

10% failed the cleanliness test. All of the pasteurised samples were satisfactory.

SHOPS & CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960

While there has been no concerted and sustained effort to make routine and detailed inspections of all shops and catering establishments, there have been a number of snap checks on all types, many made while paying a visit for another purpose.

Without appearing complacent, the premises have largely been satisfactory.

What is much more difficult to assess is the standard of food handling which prevails. This requires observation while other customers are being served. Questioning food handlers about their methods is quite an unproductive exercise, as most are well schooled to produce the right answers.

This is an area where the Department could well extend its activities.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

No reports of accidents in premises registered under the Act have been reported and no other activity is reported.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

No paupers required to be buried at the Council's expense.

CONTROL OF PESTS

Ants have taken on a major role as the pests most likely to be involved in what might be termed "anti-human activities".

There have been almost as many complaints about ant infestations as there have been about rats. The department is in possession of a specific spray against ants, but it presents a danger when used indoors, so its usefulness is limited.

The use of Warfarin against rats continues and there have been no reports or allegations that any rats have become Warfarin-resistant.

GYPSES

As far as it is known, there have been no visits to the district by gypsies.

CAMPING

Complaint was made about the conditions prevailing at one of the licensed camping sites in Borrowdale, and a visit confirmed that all was not well. Such a complaint is extremely rare which seems to indicate that tented campers are still content with quite basic amenities, despite the advances made on sites accommodating caravans.

FACTORIES

A total of 59 factories are entered in the Factories Register. All are equipped with power-driven machinery.

The following are the trade processes carried out: Joinery & Sawmilling 19, Motor Vehicle Repair 9, Blacksmithing 1, Baking 2, Heavy Engineering 1, Laundry 1, Welding 1, Slaughtering 3, Meat Products 6, Water Treatment 1, Building Sites 6, Shoe Factory 1, Textiles 3, Fibres 1, Plastics 1, Confections 1, Dart Manufacturers 1, Electronics 1.

The following table shows the position under the Factories Act, 1961, in this district at the end of 1971:—

	No. on register	Inspec- tions	Written notices	Defects found	Defects remedied
(i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by the authority	—	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the local authority	53	10	—	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is en- forced by the local authority	9	9	—	—	—
TOTALS	62	19	—	—	—

(Note: Section 1 refers to cleanliness, 2 to overcrowding, 3 to temperature, 4 to ventilation, 6 to drainage of floors, 7 to sanitary conveniences).

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of work	Section 110	Section 111				
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	No. of instances of work in unwhole- some premises	Notices served	Prose- cutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Glove- making	1	—	—	—	—	—

CARAVANNING

The presence of caravans, always accompanied by pressure from those with an interest in extending the number of available pitches, continued unabated.

An attempt by the Lake District Planning Board to have permanent and semi-permanent caravans painted in less obtrusive colours has met with a degree of resistance and abuse. A further proposal by the Board to close two particularly obtrusive sites in St. John's has met with even more protest. The subsequent Public Enquiry promises to be lively.

Applications for two sites in the Bothel and Bewaldeth area are under consideration, as are suggestions for the use as night halts of those sections of the Bothel to Castle Inn road which have become redundant due to road improvements. In the latter case the difficulty is likely to be for adequate supervision in such an isolated area.

